

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 98.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR THE WET SEASON.

LOCK-RIB UMBRELLAS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.

TWEED RAIN COATS.

INDIA RUBBER RAIN COATS.

ANTIPLUVIAN SUITS.

SOU. WESTERS.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETING.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq., A. J. M. INVERKATY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the Underwriting BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED, 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [337]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £3,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. D. D. OLLIA & Co. of Amoy, Foochow, Takao, and Taiwanfoo has Ceased from the 30th of April, 1882.

E. N. MEHTA.

B. S. MEHTA.

We have This Day commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Amoy, Foochow, and Taiwanfoo, under the Style and Firm of MEHTA & Co.

E. N. MEHTA.

B. S. MEHTA.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [303]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. FRANCIS BLACKWELL FORBES in Our Firm, Ceased on the 31st December, 1881.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong and China, 20th April, 1882. [283]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of May, 1882, at Two P.M., on the Premises, by Order of the Mortgagee, ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section 11 of INLAND LOT No. 363.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section 4 of INLAND LOT No. 366, together with the 2 MESSUAGES or HOUSES in Queen's Road West, Nos. 48 and 50.

For Further Particulars, and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

33, Wellington Street.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1882. [343]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE SHOPS, IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL AND BONHAM STRAND.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th day, 1882, at Two P.M., on the Premises, (147, Queen's Road Central.)

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as REMAINING PORTION of Section C of MARINE LOT No. 63, together with the HOUSE No. 147 D, in Queen's Road Central.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 161, together with the HOUSE No. 117, Bonham Strand.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

33, Wellington Street.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1882. [342]

To be Let.

TO LET, POSSESSION ON 1ST JUNE NEXT.

THE FIRST FLOOR, WEST SIDE, OF

"MARINE HOUSE,"

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Now in the occupation of Messrs. WILSON AND BIRD.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [348]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS TO LET IN SPRING GARDENS, COOK-HOUSE, BATH, ROOM and PANTRY ATTACHED, Suitable for a Married Couple.

Apply to W. H.

Care of Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1882. [325]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS

now occupied by the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Possession from 1st May.

Apply to ROSE & Co.,

Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1882. [266]

TO LET.

No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

THE SIX FOUR-STORYED SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING HOUSES now in course of erection at the bottom of Old Bailey-street in Hollywood Road, on the site of the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. T. ALGAR & Co., House Agents, &c.

These Desirable Premises will be completed in about four months, and the Undersigned is prepared to make any changes or alterations in the construction or internal arrangements of the buildings to suit tenants desirous of taking one or all of the Houses on lease.

These Houses will be found specially adapted for Purse Merchants, being situated in the centre of the Parade district of the city, and having commodious and suitable Godowns underneath for the storage of Opium and other Merchandise.

For Full Particulars, apply to

FRED. RICKARDS,

United Club, Staunton Street.

(Opposite Union Church).

Hongkong, 15th May, 1882. [344]

Intimations.

SALE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

EX "GLENCOE."

SPECIALITIES IN POMPADOUR SATENS AND PRINTS. COLOURED AND BLACK SPANISH NETS FOR DRESSES. FANCY OATMEAL CLOTHS FOR MORNING WRAPPERS. A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WHITE DRESS MATERIALS. A LARGE VARIETY OF SILVER JEWELRY, all New Patterns. LADIES FRENCH AND ENGLISH SHOES. ICE WOOL IN ALL COLOURS.

MUSLIN AND LISSE FRILLINGS. COLOURED SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES. VASELINE SOAP AND POMADE.

SPECIAL.—To be cleared at 30 Cents per yard, a job line of Fine Silk and Wool Challies for Summer Dressing Gowns—usual price 85 Cents per yard. A Liberal discount for Cash.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING STANDARD NOVELS, &c., AT TWENTY FIVE CENTS EACH.

BULWER LYTTON. Ernest Maltravers. Alice. Last Days of Pompeii. Goldolphin. Pelham. Devereux. Zanoni. The Disowned. Eugene Aram. Night and Morning. Falkland. Leila. Liuzzi. EUGENE SUE. Mysteries of Paris, 3 vols. 75c. The Wandering Jew, 3 vols. 75c. SIR WALTER SCOTT. All his Novels clearly printed and in a handy form each 25 cents.

CHAS. DICKENS. Pickwick Papers. Sketches by Boz. Oliver Twist. Nicholas Nickleby. CAPT. MARRYAT. Jacob Faithful. Frank Mildmay. Percival Keene. Rattlin the Reefer. Newton Forrester. Peter Simple. The Doctress. Olla Podrida. Valence. The Dog Fiend. The King's Own. The Phantom Ship. Japhet in Search of a Father. The Pirate. Monsieur Violet. Midshipman Easy.

MISCELLANEOUS. Smollett's Roderick Random. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. Fielding's Tom Jones, 2 vols. 50c. The Lamplighter. Swift's Gulliver's Travels. Hans Breitmann's Ballads. Radcliffe's Mysteries of Udolpho. Maxwells's Captain Blake. Hugo's Notre Dame. De Quincey's Confessions of an Opium Eater. Lowell's Biglow Papers. Halliburton's Sam Slick. Lamb's Essays of Elia. The Shadowless Man. Love's Rony O'More. Uncle Tom's Cabin. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Sterne's Sentimental Journey. Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

EÇA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "SAGHALIEN."

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS, COMPRISING: Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambrie Costumes. Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk Hats and Caps, in Great Variety. Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer Tweed in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, &c., &c. Oriza's and Penard's Perfumery in Great Variety, Elegant 3 Sided French Mirrors. Vienna Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases, Needles, Ladies Work Boxes, &c., &c.

EÇA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, April 3rd, 1882. [9]

Intimations.

H E U E R M A N N.

HERBST & CO.

SOLE Agents of J. M. NAUTA'S

CIGAR and CIGARETTE

MANUFACTORY.

"PENANG."

OFFER NOW FOR SALE:

LITTLE ANGELS.....in Boxes Each 100.

MALATTE.....do. 100.

MOOTOO MAH.....do. 100.

DAYAKS TRABUCOS.....do. 100.

BATTACK TRABUCOS.....do. 250.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1882. [282]

WILLIAM DOLAN,

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN

OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,

CORK JACKETS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS and AMUNITION

DEALERS,

DEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

NOTICE.

COLONEL I. K. AUSTIN'S

NEW AMERICAN

RIFLE RANGE,

AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL

WHERE INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE.

BELL TARGETS!!! FLYING and STATIONARY

BIRDS THAT DISAPPEAR WHEN HIT!!!

&c., &c., &c.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN SPORTING RIFLES!!!

POPULAR PRICES.

FOUR SHOTS FOR 25 CENTS.

Gallery open daily from 4 to 12 P.M., to all respectable members of the community.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1882. [145]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

W. A. ROSS & Co.'s BELFAST

GINGER ALE in Cases of 10 doz.

do. in Cases of 5 " 5 "

LEMONADE in Cases of 5 " 5 "

SARSAPARILLA in Cases of 5 " 5 "

LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE in Cases of 5 " 5 "

LIME JUICE CORDIAL in Cases of 5 " 5 "

LIME JUICE in Cases of 2 " 2 "

RASPBERRY VINEGAR in Cases of 2 " 2 "

ORANGE BITTERS.....1 " 1 "

Also, L. ROSE & Co.'s LONDON CELEBRATED

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1882. [324]

FOR SALE.

GENUINE PORT WINE.

M. DE SOUZA GUEDES' WELL KNOWN BRANDS,

BLACK LABEL, with 3 Grapes, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts.....\$18.

BLACK LABEL, with 2 Grapes, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts.....\$16.

WHITE LABEL, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts.....\$13.

Apply to F. J. V. JORGE,

at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co's.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [217]

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated

Brands Threlfall's Export PALE ALE

and Findlater's *** DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.

FINE OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen.

Silvery Mousseux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE,

in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [166]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND

PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,

viz:

SODA, TONIC, SAKSAPARILLA, AND
POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND
PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS RE-FITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff. Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1882.

ALTHOUGH we are not disposed to question the veracity of the old saying that "the rain, it raineth every day," it is a matter of certainty that the Island of Hongkong, has not been greatly favoured in that respect either daily or weekly, for a considerable time past. In fact the continued drought, lasting for months, had become to wear a serious aspect, causing stoppages in our drains, spreading fever throughout the overcrowded districts, and inducing the Tung Wah Hospital magnates to send up special prayers that the flood gates of heaven might be specially opened for the benefit of this Colony. Two or three weeks ago we were really beginning to feel some anxiety about the water supply of the Colony, as there were no indications of rain, and our eyes resting on the limited quantity stored in Pok-fo-jum Reservoir, saw it gradually sinking lower, and lower. We endeavoured a few days since to obtain some reliable information on the probabilities of the supply of water in the reservoir proving inadequate to meet the requirements of the community in the event of continued drought, from the official who is known, amongst the Chinese, as the "water devil"; but although the serious and rather anxious look which came over the weather-beaten visage of the Inspector, as we quietly broached the subject, gave us a strong impression that matters were not quite so satisfactory as could be desired, that worthy officer was not authorised to give us the information we desired, so that there was no help for it, but to charter a rickshaw, and two of the most stalwart street obstructionists we could find, and his straight away to Pok-fo-jum, to make our second personal inspection of the reservoir within a fortnight.

Affairs certainly looked serious. Signs of rain were as far distant as ever; and the water stored in the reservoir was almost exhausted. We could not avoid reflecting, as we gazed at the gradually diminishing water, what terrible havoc a fire in the higher levels of the city would play, with nothing to oppose its progress. It struck us that now would be the time for sundry of those rattan, and flimsy-work shopkeepers, whose stocks are insured for treble their value, to try a paying stroke of business by fire-raising. Arson is no doubt a very serious crime in European eyes, but judging from our annual experience in this Colony, the enterprising Celestial evidently looks upon it—so long as it offers an easy way out of business troubles and financial difficulties—as a very minor offence. Continuing our re-

flections on the impossibility of effectually coping with the fire-king with no water supply at command, an incident which occurred at a comparatively recent fire, at which we were present, came back to our recollection. This was the vision of a clerk from one of the Insurance Offices, who rushed wildly up to where we were standing, nozzle in hand, playing on the burning house, and inquired of a group of European firemen if they thought there "was twenty-two thousand dollars worth of stock in there." As the Office which this gentleman represented had insured the goods within the burning building for the amount he named, it was reasonable enough to suppose that the policy had not been granted without a proper enquiry and inspection—and yet we had our doubts, as the fire was a very suspicious one, and the stock-in-trade, to a cursory observer, scarcely gave the idea of its being worth anything like twenty-two thousand dollars. However, from one point of view, that was the insurers' business; in accepting the premium, they had also accepted the risk.

We have always believed that the annual epidemic of fires in Hongkong, is caused, to a very considerable extent at least, by wilful fire raising, and we happen to know that our views are shared by men who have had a great deal of practical experience in fires, men whose opinions are not to be slighted. Frankly we are also of opinion that for many of these suspicious conflagrations the Insurance Companies are indirectly responsible. The custom of insuring property for amounts far beyond its value is general; a reprehensible practice, which frequently proves a temptation to the unscrupulous and needy. The home custom of thoroughly inspecting the property, or goods, to be insured, before taking a risk, is not strictly carried out in this Colony, nor have we ever heard of the existence of a visiting inspector, whose duty should be to make frequent periodical visits on behalf of the Insurance Companies, more especially to properties heavily insured. It is all very well for Insurance Companies to undertake heavy responsibilities as a mere matter of speculation, receiving heavy premiums for the extra risks they incur; but the public have also a voice in the matter, as there can be no manner of doubt that the system in vogue of almost indiscriminate insuring, renders both life and property more insecure than would be the case if proper precautions were taken. If property were insured only to its bare value, no inducement would exist for unscrupulous traders to try their hands at fire-raising. Although the crime of arson has never, to our knowledge, been clearly brought home to any person in Hongkong, there are ample grounds for believing that a very large number of our annual fires are not the result of accident. It will be remembered it was currently believed that the terrible conflagration of Christmas 1878, which laid a large portion of the city in ruins, was a "put-up" job, and although evidence was not forthcoming to convict the person accused, his dismissal from the bar did not convince the community of his innocence. It was certainly proved that he had insured his stock far beyond its value, and the whole of the circumstances connected with the case, were more than suspicious.

Had a fire broken out in the Colony a week or two ago, our fire extinguishing apparatus would have been quite useless owing to want of water. Fire Engines could not have drawn supplies from the mains, as there was not sufficient water in the reservoir to feed them. Happily the danger has passed over, and the heavy rains of the past few days have rendered us—so far as a sufficiency of water is concerned—secure for months to come. The heavy rains of Wednesday morning added no less than 14 feet to the quantity of water in the reservoir, a result which will be hailed with satisfaction on all sides. In these trying days of burst-up land speculators, and broken-down compradors, when mortgages are moving heaven and earth to realise on their advances, and commercial chaos reigns supreme, a fire, or a series of fires, would not greatly astonish those who know the desperate straits to which some of the unsuccessful seekers after easily won wealth have been put by the explosion of their schemes. It is, therefore, some consolation that Jupiter Pluvius has placed us in a position to meet the worst. However, there is a moral to be drawn from our remarks which should not be lost sight of. As at present constituted, our water supply is unsatisfactory and uncertain. It is our duty, in the best interests of the community, to use every possible effort to induce the Government to carry out some well devised scheme for providing an ample supply of water to this city without further delay. The large surplus in the coffers of the Colonial Treasury belongs to the Colony; we have a right to claim that a portion of it be expended in this much needed improvement.

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter wires that the House of Commons has read for the first time, a Bill, providing for the payment of arrears of rent out of the Church Fund surplus.

A telegram dated London, 17th May, received this morning, announces that an attempt has been made to blow up the Mansion House. It is satisfactory to know that the miscreants failed in this daring outrage, the attempt, according to Reuter, having proved unsuccessful.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An eclipse of a small portion of the Sun was visible in Hongkong yesterday evening.

THE German barque *Herman* docked at Aberdeen, this morning. The steamship *Thales* will undock at Kowloon, this evening, and the *Amoy* will be placed in the vacant dock.

A JIRICKSHA coolie, who had failed to answer at the Police Court to a summons charging him with being an unmitigated street obstructionist, was fined this morning two Mexicans or seven days' imprisonment.

ALBERT THORSON, 20, of Norway, an unemployed seaman, was up this morning at the Police Court, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly in the complainant's house, on the 17th instant. The complainant, Marques Prehen, bannan, not appearing, defendant was discharged.

JOSEPH WHITE, Sexton, charged his female servant Tsang I, at the Police Court this morning, with disobedience of orders on the 18th instant. Complainant said he directed the defendant this morning to clean a yard with a small brush. She did the work very badly, and swept water on to the street. She had also been very insolent. In her defence, Tsang I said the place was so dirty, she had to use a large quantity of water. Defendant was discharged.

We take the following from *El Comercio* of the 10th instant:—We hear that Mr. Chiarini has received information, from his agent in Hongkong, to the effect that he is not allowed to erect his pavilions either on the Cricket or Parade Ground, the places best suited for such a purpose. Therefore, they will have to be put up at a place very far away, near the race-course. Frankly, we thought that the English in Hongkong would afford more encouragement and facilities to Chiarini's Company.

THE report of the Commission of the Roman Chamber of Deputies on the bill presented by the Minister of War for the new and extraordinary military expenditure has just been published. It cuts down to 127,880,000 lire the grant of 144,180,000 lire extending over five years, demanded by the Minister. This reduction, however, is more apparent than real, as the chief item composing it, viz., 11,100,000 lire, has been struck out, with the consent of the Minister, on the technical ground that the object it is asked for, the reorganization of the army, still awaits the approval of Parliament. The report says the 100-ton guns for coast defence made at the Government factory in Turin have proved inefficient, and the Government will purchase these pieces abroad.

SAYS the *Sportsman* of March 25th:—We do not know how the proceedings of yesterday at Exeter will be mentioned in the organ of the Salvation Army, but as they stand in the police records they form anything but entertaining reading. Contrary to orders the Salvation Army corps set out upon its nightly tour at Weston-super-Mare. Directly afterwards a rival procession was got up, and marched forth under a banner inscribed with the words, "The Skeleton Army." Coming into the vicinity of the Salvationists, a free fight ensued, in which the banners of the two armies came to grief, and the band instruments were broken. The Salvationists finally took refuge in their own barracks, many, on both sides, having received injuries. This is muscular Christianity with a vengeance.

LLOYD's agent at Mollendo, writing under date of Feb. 18, states that Mollendo had been strictly blockaded by the Chilianians since January, 1881, but, through the influence of the Foreign Ministers at Lima, the British Minister principally, permission had been granted by the Chilian Government for steamers to call and take away all the foreign produce lying there, some 8,000 tons in all. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Cogitudo* had already taken 16,666 packages of wool, bark, hides, &c. The steamship *Ecuador* and others were expected the following week, and it is presumed that in less than a month all the produce ready will be shipped. What are the future intentions of the Chilianians as regards Mollendo is not known; but the general opinion is that it will be opened through the military occupation by Chilian troops.

A SILVER-SMITH, who would seem to have had no silver to exercise his craft upon, was caught yesterday in the act of picking an opium boiler's pocket of seven cents, thus exhibiting a tendency to degenerate into a copper-smith. Fourteen days' hard labour rewarded the artisan's enterprise. Another man, a hawker, was sent to keep him company for the same period for picking a farmer's pocket of 6 cents. Pickpockets in China would seem to be a lot of sorry bunglers, as they are generally caught in the act of withdrawing their hands from their victims' pockets. We have heard of adepts belonging to the light-fingered craft at home, who could abstract money or valuables from the most hidden recesses of one's habiliments without their victims ever feeling that they had been even touched. A few lessons from these professors would be of infinite advantage to the Hongkong bunglers, who exhibit a sad lack of science in their manipulation of pockets.

A SEAMAN of the *Hinghi* junk, who walked off from the junk, with two jackets, the property of the captain, was sent this morning by Captain Thomsen to six months' hard labour. The jackets and the seaman having disappeared simultaneously, led the captain to suspect the prisoner, who afterward admitted having pawned them, delivering up the pawn-tickets as the only form of restitution in his power. The clothing was ordered to be restored to the owner.

ACCORDING to the *Sportsman*, Paris is threatened with a hairdressers' strike, and the lordly Frenchman sees before him the prospect of going unshaven and unkempt for some weeks to come. The knights of the pole have decided to ask the sum of twenty-five cents for a shave, and the people to whom shaving is a necessity are "kicking" against the impost. As Frenchmen never shave themselves, this is rather awkward, and bristling chins may be looked for in the French capital during the ensuing month. A strike of barbers is certainly something novel. There is always one thing in Figaro's favour, he can generally demand what he likes when he has the razor over his victim's jugular vein.

LEUNG AKWAI, a cook, was charged this morning before Captain Thomsen with cutting a tailor with a knife. The tailor said he lived in Wellington Street, and went into the street about 7 p.m. yesterday, where he saw the cook with some other boys, two of whom struck him (the tailor), the cook cutting him with something, he did not know what, on the left side of the abdomen. The boys ran away, and he ran after the cook and gave him in charge. The tailor was sent to the hospital, and had to return there as the wound was not yet healed. A certificate was sent in by the Acting Superintendent of the Civil Hospital to the effect that the tailor, described as a boy, has a lacerated wound on the left side of the abdomen, seven and a half inches in length, but not dangerous, wherefore he was allowed out to attend the Magistrate. Dr. Stockwell requested he might be sent back to the hospital when done with. The case was remanded till the 25th instant, bail being allowed in two sureties of \$25 each.

POOR Sir Wilfrid! He is a jester and a right merry teetotaler, but he barely deserves the opprobrium cast upon him. Water drinking and dullness, tea drinking and melancholia, are generally supposed to run in double harness. This, however, is not the case with the genial member for Carlisle, who is ready at turning a pun, cracking a joke, or reeling off a jest. With characteristic humour, the worthy baronet has made a selection of the elegant names bestowed upon him by the organs of the Licensed Victuallers' trade. "They have called me," says Sir Wilfrid, "that Old Cracked Tea Pot, the Watery Jester, the Demented Creature, that Washed-out Water Party, the Drivelling Idiot, the Brainless Fanatic, the Conscionable Molly Coddle, the Empty-headed Noodle, the Peregrinating Pump Handle, the Tea drinking Twaddler, the Pop-bottle Pump Orator, the Permissive Platitudeist, the Peripatetic Agitator, the Utopian Dreamer, the Maudlin Mountebank, the Crooning Clown, that Fool of Fools, the Walling Cant, the Arrant Humbug, the Apostle of Slops." After this Sir Wilfrid should become case hardened.

THE talented author of "Editorial Notes" in the *China Mail*, the scientist who pronounced the electric light a failure, and inferior as a lighting medium to gas, apparently has a supporter, although on very different grounds, in Sir Erasmus Wilson who does not like the electric light. He thinks there is too much of it. These sentiments, says a contemporary, may have been engendered by the fact that Sir Erasmus is chairman of the Crystal Palace District Gas Company. A big Electrical Exhibition, as everybody knows, is now being held in the Crystal Palace itself, and doubtless the chairman thought it his duty to try and console the shareholders of the neighbourhood, who are wondering what things are coming to. In the face of the success which has attended the great electric show, Sir Erasmus had to be circumspect in his remarks. He admitted that he did not mean to say that the electric light had been a failure, for under other circumstances he thought it might be admirably suited for the purpose of diffusing light. It was, however, very possible to have too much of a good thing, and one of the objections to the electric light was that it afforded too much light, the consequence of which was there must be too much shade. He believed the moderate light of the gas lamps was infinitely better suited for the purposes of a large city. This reminds us of the old fable in which the carrier stated that for defending a city in a state of siege there was nothing like leather.

A LONDON contemporary, commenting on the ridiculous sensation created in the metropolis in connection with the celebrated elephant "Jumbo," observes:—"After all it is a good thing that Jumbo has at last got safely aboard the vessel which is to take him to America. It is possible to have too much of a good thing, as the cat said when she fell in the milk-pail, and it is certainly possible to have too much Jumbo. Our morning papers have, for the past three weeks, been filled with gush about the luckless elephant. The peripatetic salesmen of the street, who generally devote their attention to toothpicks, combs, penny Bibles, mechanical mice, and other trifles, have thrown these overboard in favour of Jumbo. The side-walk artist who picks up a precarious living by drawing salmon and sunsets on the pavement, has changed his subject, and devoted his energies to depicting Jumbo and the widowed Alice. The worst case, however, is that of the newspapers who have apparently gone wild on the subject. One journal has positively committed itself to a poem, of which the following is a quotation:—

Then good news shall be true;
Then such work shall be done
As the House never knew
Since first speckles were spun.
Then our eyes shall not rue
Nor each track was a tune
When old Jumbo comes home!
Incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that one of our leading daily contemporaries yesterday printed the above-quoted twaddle, with a few verses appended to it. Assuredly Jumboism hath turned the people mad."

FOR having a quantity of stone on a road near Quarry Bay on the 15th instant, whereby injury might accrue to the road, and danger arise to passengers, a contractor was fined this morning by Captain Thomsen, five dollars or ten days' imprisonment, and was further ordered to remove the obstruction within seven days.

SHORTLY before ten this morning, just as people were returning from divine service in the Cathedral in Wellington Street, a most disgraceful row was in progress at the cross-roads opposite Messrs. De Souza & Co.'s, among a lot of coolies, who were having a free fight with bamboo poles, heavy wooden seats, &c., a very large, yelling crowd being collected. When all was over, a solitary Sikh Police Sergeant appeared on the scene, who did not make any arrests while we were near the place. People living in the vicinity complain of the want of police supervision over the refractory coolies who congregate just above the cross-roads in d'Aguilar Street, among whom fights are of frequent occurrence.

IN publishing the following curious anecdote of General Skobeleff, the *Czas* expressly guarantees the authenticity of every detail therein set forth. It would appear, says the *Telegraph*, that, whenever a personage of high rank and importance visits Warsaw, the Imperial police authorities commission their secret agents to watch every action of that personage by day and night, as far as may be compatible with the respect due to his exalted station, and to report the results of their observations regularly every morning. One of these reports, handed in to the police-office of the district in which is situated the Hotel d'Europe, where Skobeleff lodged during his recent sojourn in the Polish capital, is textually reproduced in the columns of the *Czas*. It runs as follows:—"Last night, at the hour of nine, his Excellency the General deigned to leave his hotel. He wore an elegant silk hat and a no less elegant overcoat. In his hand he carried a walking-stick. His Excellency condescended to hire the droshky No. 217, and seated therein, to drive to Zjazd, where he alighted, and straightway disappeared. His Excellency did not return to his hotel until seven o'clock this morning, wearing, however, a jacket and cap, both of which were covered with mud. It was, moreover, his Excellency's pleasure to appear considerably intoxicated." "This report," concludes the *Czas*, "is absolutely authentic. We have seen it, and are fully responsible for its publication." If our Slav contemporary be in a position to prove its words, we should imagine that the police official who has betrayed the secrets of the Warsaw Detective Department is likely to hear of something to his disadvantage from the hot-tempered and impetuous victor of Geok Tepe.

THE following interesting items of Russian news appear in the *Overland Mail* of the 7th ult.—Another assassination by the revolutionary party is reported. On March 30th General Strelnikoff, holding the position of Public Prosecutor at the Kief military tribunal, was shot in the neck while sitting on the Boulevard at Odessa. The ball penetrated upwards into the head and came out through the forehead. The General expired within two minutes after being struck. Immediately after the shot was fired two men were seen to leave the spot where the general had been sitting, and to run down the boulevard towards a dreschky stand. They jumped into one of those conveyances, but were stopped before they could drive off. The assassins violently resisted arrest, and in the struggle which ensued, wounded three persons with revolver shots and poignard stabs. They were, however, finally overpowered and conveyed to the nearest police station under a strong guard. They were both young men, and declined to give their names. The deceased general had been despatched to Odessa in order to conduct preliminary judicial examinations connected with some important pending political trials. It has transpired that three men were immediately concerned in the murder. One made his escape. It is said that the Emperor Alexander, on being apprised of the murder, gave orders that the two prisoners should be executed within twenty-four hours. His Majesty, however, subsequently countermanded this, and the culprits were tried by a court-martial on April 1, sentence of death being passed. They were executed on April 3.—On the same day as the murder of General Strelnikoff, was executed Marine Lieut. Soukhanoff, recently condemned for high treason, whose sentence to be hanged was changed, at his own solicitation, by the Emperor to the less degrading one of death by shooting. The condemned man seems to have been taken to Cronstadt to be shot as an example to the fleet. At the place of execution were drawn up representatives of all marine troops and sailors at Cronstadt. The rest of the Nihilists who were recently condemned to death have had their sentences commuted for penal servitude.—The arrest of nine soldiers of the Preobajensky Guard for Nihilism has caused great excitement in St. Petersburg, and the fact has been reported to their respective Governments by the representatives of foreign Powers at the Russian Court. The names of the men arrested cannot be ascertained, as, for certain reasons, they are kept secret by the authorities. The denial of the arrest, published in some London papers, has caused a good deal of surprise in St. Petersburg; and it is a noteworthy circumstance that this denial appeared in French, German, or Italian journals.—A telegram received from the Curator of Kief University announces that a crowd of students, several armed with revolvers, have assembled and demanded the liberation of their comrades arrested during the recent tumults at Kief.—It is stated that the Khan of Khiva will go to Moscow, with a numerous retinue, to attend the Coronation of the Emperor, and that the Amir of Bokhara will be represented on the occasion by a special Embassy.—Success has attended the first Russian commercial venture to Meru. The caravan has returned in safety, having advantageously disposed of its goods, and accomplished on its route a survey of the deserts between Akhal Tekke and Khiva.

LUM AKWAI, a carpenter, was charged before Captain Thomsen this morning with entering house No. 1 B, Aberdeen Street, with intent to commit a felony.—A Chinese Police Constable saw him go into the house at 2.45 this morning. The constable went to the door and brought his light to bear on the staircase and upon the defendant's form thereupon, who, when he spied the lukung, ran down the stairs past him. The constable blew his whistle, with the result that another Constable arrested defendant as he was doing a tam.—A Chinese broker living at 29, Gage Street, said that upon going home this morning at 1.15, and proceeding upstairs to his domicile on the second floor, he knocked his head against the trap door. He went down to call to his servant from the street to open the door, and upon re-entering the house found the defendant behind the street door; he ran away. The broker called out "Thief!" but was too much afraid to arrest the fellow himself. A Constable coming, they searched the house and found the chisel and wire produced on the staircase. About 3 o'clock, the broker, hearing a noise in the street, went down and found defendant, whom he recognized at once, in custody.—Inspector Lindsay produced prisoner's record, showing that he was sentenced to two years' hard labour on September 1877 for burglary; to four years' penal servitude in February 1878, for a like offence; and to a year's hard labour in March of last year for larceny in a dwelling house. The Inspector said the man was a known bad character, and he applied for a remand to make further enquiries about him. The case was remanded till the 25th.

SIGNOR Tavallini has published in the *Electrale* of Casale an interesting account of an interview between the late Signor Lanza and Prince Napoleon, which he heard from the former's own lips. After having said that in the year 1870 all his colleagues in the Ministry were to go to Rome, Lanza added: "Who can say whether we should ever have succeeded had not the Franco-German war burst out like a bomb? No one thought it so imminent, and even Napoleon—who, whatever may be said, was a great political genius—was taken by surprise. I remember, as if it had happened yesterday, how Prince Napoleon tried to induce us to assist poor France, and how his words affected me. The Prince, after receiving a concise refusal, did not lose courage; he remained in Turin, where the King also resided. In agreement with my colleagues I left Florence for Turin, immediately asked and obtained an audience from the King, and drew his attention to the fact that the long-continued residence of Prince Napoleon in the same city as himself would arouse suspicions in Germany. 'As his insistence is quite useless,' I observed, 'and our refusal irrevocable, he ought to be persuaded that his remaining here can do him no good, and might do us great harm.' 'What will you?' replied Victor Emmanuel; 'I also have tried every argument to induce the Prince to go but he is not to be persuaded; he obstinately hopes to obtain something. Do what I advise, Lanza. To-day three o'clock the Prince will come here? I will tell him that you have arrived and desire to speak to him? and you must persuade him to leave Turin.' 'Your Majesty,' I replied, 'I am at your service.' At three precisely I returned to the Palace, and a few minutes later was shown into a saloon, in which the Prince awaited me, alone. 'So it seems,' he began, 'as soon as I entered, that Italy is determined to earn the name of ingrate.' 'No, your Highness,' I replied, 'Italy feels the misfortune that has overtaken France more than you can imagine; she has not forgotten what France has done for her; she does not deserve the name of ingrate, because he is not ungrateful who is absolutely incapable of assisting his benefactor, but he who, being capable, refuses to do so.' 'What! you cannot?' exclaimed the Prince. 'We only ask 70,000 men from a nation of 25,000,000 of inhabitants. In a few days you could have such an army on the frontier, throw it upon Lyons, and there our routed troops would gather once more around you. We do not so much need material as moral assistance; at the news that a friendly nation undertakes our defence, at the sight of your army, fresh and undisciplined by defeat, even our soldiers will take heart, enthusiasm will invigorate them, and Italy will save France. Don't you see that the sacrifice we ask of you is very little, and that with so little you can save us? Have you the heart to refuse us this also?' The Prince's voice became more and more animated and toiling; I was in tears. The Prince grew hotter. 'Here,' he said, putting a sheet of white paper with the signature of Napoleon III. at the bottom into my hand, 'I have full power to accept whatever conditions you impose, and the Emperor has already signed the treaty which you may please to draw up. I know that you can do much. Decide, Lanza; say yes.' 'Highness,' I replied, 'it is useless. Even if I wished, it is impossible to help you. We are actual prisoners, and the Roman question keeps all the forces of international order. Does your Highness not know how much time it would take to put 70,000 men on a footing of war and concentrate them on the frontiers? Ask our technical men, and they will answer, 'Not less than a month.' Before the end of that month the fate of France will be decided.' The agitation of the Prince increased at every word I spoke, and when I had finished he burst into a real storm of anger. He rapidly paced the room, muttering incoherent words on our ingratitude, his sorrow that France had ever aided us, and other things that I regretted from my heart. I remained silent, waiting till he should become calmer, and when I thought the moment arrived, I said: 'Highness, I will retire. But first allow me to do my duty, however painful. Your Highness can no longer hope for anything from us, and on the other hand, your prolonged sojourn here might create great embarrassment.' 'Ah, you will expel me?' interjected the Prince. 'No, your Highness,' I replied, 'that is not the word. 'Well,' he rejoined, 'send me my passport and I will go.' 'It shall be here in an hour,' I said. 'However,' I added, 'remember that one day, recalling this conversation and the position in which we are placed, your Highness will admit that I was right. Remember that whatever happens, we shall consider ourselves fortunate if we can be of use to you.' An hour after Prince Napoleon received his passport and left France. Several months had elapsed since this scene, when one day I received a letter from Prince Napoleon. He reminded me of my last words, and gave me the title of Comte di Moncaliere."

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

No share movements of importance have transpired since we last wrote. A small lot of China Fires changed hands this morning at 290, and there are more shares on the market at the same rate. Offers to sell Docks at 51 per cent. premium fail to induce would-be purchasers to invest; but a fair quantity of this scrip might be placed at 50, were holders disposed to come to terms. There is no change to report in Docks, the demand for shares at 115 per share not having been met, and up to the present no higher price has been tendered. The shares of both the Sugar Refining Companies are firm. Chinas at 158 and Luzons at 114, with buyers and no sellers in each case. Steamboats remain firm at 25 premium per share, and we think that a number of Hotels could be secured at a slight advance on par; if not actually at that rate.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—115 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,675 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,625 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex. div.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$824 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$250 per share, nominal.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$925 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$290 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$25 per share premium.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$104 per share, nominal.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$158 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtentures)—3 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$114 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$130 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight 3/10
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/10 1/2
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight 4/8
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 22 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72 1/2
Private, 30 days sight 72 1/2

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$640
(Allowance, Tals 42.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$700
(Allowance, Tals 32.)
PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$582 1/2
PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$585
PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$580
PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$592 1/2
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$585
NEW BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$590
OLD BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$560
OLD BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$565
PERSIAN per picul, \$427 1/2

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register).

Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Force	Direction	State of Sky	Time of Day
29.98	81.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	7.00
29.97	80.5	W	1	W	Cloudy	8.00
29.96	80.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	9.00
29.95	79.5	W	1	W	Cloudy	10.00
29.94	79.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	11.00
29.93	78.5	W	1	W	Cloudy	12.00
29.92	78.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	1.00
29.91	77.5	W	1	W	Cloudy	2.00
29.90	77.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	3.00
29.89	76.5	W	1	W	Cloudy	4.00
29.88	76.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	5.00
29.87	75.5	W	1	W	Cloudy	6.00

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Force	Direction	State of Sky	Time of Day
29.98	81.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	7.00
29.97	80.5	W	1	W	Cloudy	8.00
29.96	80.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	9.00
29.95	79.5	W	1	W	Cloudy	10.00
29.94	79.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	11.00
29.93	78.5	W	1	W	Cloudy	12.00
29.92	78.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	1.00
29.91	77.5	W	1	W	Cloudy	2.00
29.90	77.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	3.00
29.89	76.5	W	1	W	Cloudy	4.00
29.88	76.0	W	1	W	Cloudy	5.00
29.87	75.5	W	1	W	Cloudy	6.00

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 17, LIDO, British steamer, 620, Lewis, Bangkok 9th May, General—Arnold Karberg & Co.
May 17, HONGKONG, British steamer, 958, John H. Fryer, Chinkiang 14th May, Rice—Siemssen & Co.
May 17, DEVONSHIRE, British steamer, 1,517, Antony Purvis, Wainaimo, British Columbia, 12th April, Coal—Russell & Co.
May 18, DEVONSHIRE, British steamer, 1,241, D. Williams, Saigon 14th May, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.
May 18, LORNE, British str., 1,600, McKeechin, Singapore 11th May, General—Bun Hin Chan.
May 18, CHINA, German steamer, 648, Schoer, Swatow 17th May, General—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

DEPARTURES.

Blackhills, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Canopus, British steamer, for San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

May 17, HOIHOW, British str., for Swatow, &c.
May 17, FORKIN, British str., for Amoy, &c.
May 17, ERYU, Dutch steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
May 17, ERYU, Spanish steamer, for Amoy and Manila.
May 18, ATALANTA, German steamer, for Chefoo and Newchwang.
May 18, ASIA, Danish steamer, for Swatow, &c.
May 18, HONGKONG, British str., for Canton.
May 18, OXUS, French steamer, for Saigon and Marseilles.
May 18, CANOPUS, British steamer, for San Francisco.
May 18, ARARATAPAR, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.
May 18, MORAV, British steamer, for Singapore and Calcutta.
May 18, BLACKHILLS, British str., for Shanghai.
May 18, ATHOLIA, British steamer, for Swatow.
May 18, ROCK TERRACE, British ship, for San Francisco.
May 18, VELASCO, Spanish ship, for Manila.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per Lido, str., from Bangkok.—Mr. Puley and 54 Chinese, deck.
Per Breconshire, str., from Saigon.—14 Chinese.
Per Lorne, str., from Singapore.—103 Chinese.
Per Actie, str., for Hoihow.—20 Chinese.
Per Hm. Mackinnon, str., for Amoy.—100 Chinese.
Per Fakien, str., for Amoy.—70 Chinese.
Per Hoihow, str., for Swatow.—12 Chinese.
Per Douglas, str., for Swatow, &c.—100 Chinese.
Per Canopus, str., for San Francisco.—1 European and 1,030 Chinese.
Per Oona, str., for Saigon and Marseilles.—Mr. Charles F. Tremlett and servant, and 8 Chinese, from Hongkong for Saigon; For Port Said.—Mr. William Walton. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Richardson, child, and amah; Rev. T. C. Selby, Rev. Geo. Morris, Captain Evers, Captain Lightwood, Messrs. C. J. Price, August, Koch, and Franz Krantz, from Shanghai; Mrs. Angèle Marconetti, for Batavia. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. Yeo Ten, 6 servants, and 2 Chinese, Mr. and Miss Whang, Mrs. Antoinette Coye, Mrs. M. Brouin and amah, Messrs. A. Ferguson, Groesser, T. Q. Guido, John H. McGlashan, J. W. Nelson, and Allène. From Yokohama, Messrs. Kawashima, Marussaki and J. Okata, for Marseilles.

REPORTS.

The British steamship Breconshire reports left Saigon on the 14th instant. Had fine weather with light S.W. winds throughout.

The British steamship Hongkong reports left Chinkiang on the 14th instant. Experienced fine weather from port to Tientsin, with thence moderate Southerly winds with fog, rain, and lightning.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
29, Chin-tung, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
29, Pechili, British steamer, from Swatow.
30, Piccola, British steamer, from Taiwanfoo.
30, Jason, British steamer, from Liverpool.
May 1, Batavia, British bark, from Foochow.
1, Peking, British steamer, from Hankow.
1, Alex. Newton, Brit. bark, from Nagasaki.
1, Yeh-sin, Chinese steamer, from Chokeo.
1, Solidor, British bark, from Taiwanfoo.
1, Morge, Russian gunboat, from Tientsin.
1, Sobol, Russian gunboat, from Hongkong.
1, Kiang-kwan, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
1, Kiang-foo, Chinese steamer, from Hongkong.
1, Yung-tse, British steamer, from Hongkong.
1, Hwai-yuen, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
1, Verona, British steamer, from Bombay.
1, Hoihow, British steamer, from Amoy.
1, Keelung, British steamer, from Swatow.
1, Kate Harding, American bk., from Sydney.
April 29, Sea Swallow, British bark, for Foochow.
29, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., for Hankow.
30, F. Treat, British bark, for Burard's Inlet.
30, C. of Montreal, American ship, for Swatow.
30, Peking, British steamer, for Hongkong.
30, Hing-shing, Chinese steamer, for Tientsin.
30, Vigilant, British des-ves., for Chinkiang.
May 2, Yeh-sin, Chinese steamer, for Chinkiang.
2, Kiang-piao, Chinese steamer, for Hankow.
2, Chin-tung, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
2, Taiwo, British steamer, for Hankow.
3, Glenavon, British steamer, for Yokohama.
3, Nagoya Maru, Japan, str., for Nagasaki.
3, Yung-tse, British steamer, for Hongkong.
3, Pechili, British steamer, for Chokeo.
3, See-wo, British steamer, for Amoy.
3, Pechini, German steamer, for Newchwang.
3, Piccola, German steamer, for Chefoo.
3, Hoihow, British steamer, for Wuhu.

DEPARTURES.

May 1, Batavia, British bark, from Foochow.
1, Peking, British steamer, from Hankow.
1, Alex. Newton, Brit. bark, from Nagasaki.
1, Yeh-sin, Chinese steamer, from Chokeo.
1, Solidor, British bark, from Taiwanfoo.
1, Morge, Russian gunboat, from Tientsin.
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30, Vigilant, British des-ves., for Chinkiang.
May 2, Yeh-sin, Chinese steamer, for Chinkiang.
2, Kiang-piao, Chinese steamer, for Hankow.
2, Chin-tung, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
2, Taiwo, British steamer, for Hankow.
3, Glenavon, British steamer, for Yokohama.
3, Nagoya Maru, Japan, str., for Nagasaki.
3, Yung-tse, British steamer, for Hongkong.
3, Pechili, British steamer, for Chokeo.
3, See-wo, British steamer, for Amoy.
3, Pechini, German steamer, for Newchwang.
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SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
29, Chin-tung, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
29, Pechili, British steamer, from Swatow.
30, Piccola, British steamer, from Taiwanfoo.
30, Jason, British steamer, from Liverpool.
May 1, Batavia, British bark, from Foochow.
1, Peking, British steamer, from Hankow.
1, Alex. Newton, Brit. bark, from Nagasaki.
1, Yeh-sin, Chinese steamer, from Chokeo.
1, Solidor, British bark, from Taiwanfoo.
1, Morge, Russian gunboat, from Tientsin.
1, Sobol, Russian gunboat, from Hongkong.
1, Kiang-kwan, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
1, Kiang-foo, Chinese steamer, from Hongkong.
1, Yung-tse, British steamer, from Hongkong.
1, Hwai-yuen, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
1, Verona, British steamer, from Bombay.
1, Hoihow, British steamer, from Amoy.
1, Keelung, British steamer, from Swatow.
1, Kate Harding, American bk., from Sydney.
April 29, Sea Swallow, British bark, for Foochow.
29, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., for Hankow.
30, F. Treat, British bark, for Burard's Inlet.
30, C. of Montreal, American ship, for Swatow.
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